SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

THE NEW-BORN REPUBLIC. From the N. Y. Times.

The excitement kindled by the war will rapidly undergo a change of character. Revolution takes the place of battle. Germany has proved itself the master of France, and is now in a condition to dictate the terms of peace. Its will must be the law. Further resistance on the part of France may widen the area of its own desolation and intensify the sufferings of its people, but cannot essentially alter the result. That is fixed. France, wounded and defeated, must submit to the conqueror. The spirit of its people will chafe under the trial, but their sagacity will be shown by reserving for the regeneration of their country the strength that would be wasted in bloody opposition to German arms. The republic opens to them a new destiny, which will yield to peace glories denied the empire and its war.

We assume that the republic, as the choice of the French people, will be allowed to pursue a pacific course unmolested. The one whose fierce struggle clouded the close of the last century was made warlike by the necessities of its existence. Kings conspired to effect its destruction. Its excesses alienated sympathy, which the gallantry of its struggle did not restore. The condition of Europe to-day is different. A power has arisen to which even monarchs pay homage. The public opinion which condemned as a crime the readiness of Napoleon to make the nomination of a Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain a cause of war, would revolt against the craft of kings intent upon stifling the birth of an organized democracy. The republic of 1848 was destroyed by the treacherous usurpation of its President-not by the action of other powers. It can scarcely be said to have been a success at any period of its existence. The scholastic theories which crippled it from the outset gave vitality to an element which formed the foundation of Louis Napoleon's earliest power. From this source of trouble the republic which succeeds the Napoleonic dynasty is happily free. The last eighteen years have developed a vast and powerful middle class, whose interests array them against disorder, and whose influence is apparent in the prevailing mode-ration. There is no trace of the suddenly-unchained savagery which imparted horror to the days of '92-no rankling sense of aristocratic injustice to engender hostility to a class and render their destruction inevitable. On the other hand, we hear nothing now of Louis Blane's national workshops, and no proposal is made to elevate a man to distinction because he adds ouvrier to his name. Forbearance and good sense have so far predominated. The wreck of a dynasty is good-humoredly swept away. The people of Paris resume the exercise of a power of which nineteen years ago they were robbed. They resolve that they will be their own rulers, and the quiet, orderly inaugura-tion of a republic is evidence of their fitness

for self-government. If King William were honest in his declaration that the purpose of his invasion was to rid France and Europe of a Bonaparte, and that against the people of France he waged no war, the substitution of a republic for an empire will furnish no cause of quarrel. There is nothing incompatible with this idea in his continued march toward Paris. That is the proper place for the adjustment of the terms of peace. Stern as these will probably be, we cannot suppose that the acceptance of a monarch will be one of them. There are features in Bismarck's nature which indicate him as a check upon the anti-republican proclivi-ties of the brave old King. The Minister will comprehend, though his sovereign may not, that a war directed against a Bonaparte caunot be converted into a war against a republic without throwing away the moral strength of the German cause, and repelling the sympathy with which free peoples everywhere have watched its progress. And the Provisional Government, in its turn, will commit a fatal blunder if it find in the advance of the German armies, or in the terms demanded by the King, a reason for plunging into an unequal contest. If the cession of French territory be exacted, it can but submit. If indemnity is called for, it can but pay. These misfortunes are the legacy of a dynasty which is already odious. Its quarrels the republic is under no obligation to espouse. The inherent strength and capacity of the latter will be tested by its ability to resist ignorant clamor upon these subjects. Its temper and success in regard to them will indicate the probabilities of its own exist-

For the chances of the Republic are contingent upon its power to guide the passions of the people, and toutilize the resources they still possess. As war is always a demoralizing egency, an attempt to drive back the German forces, besides being in the nature of things hopeless, will bring France so much nearer anarchy. From that catastrophe the friends of the Republic will pray that it may be preserved. It must maintain order as part of the price of liberty.

How far a peaceful revolution in France may affect the revolutionary elements which slumber throughout Europe, it would be idle at present to consider. That it will exercise a large influence we cannot doubt. To make this influence wholesome and universal, the new leaders of the French people must apply to the material interests of the country the energy and the means which the more thoughtless would expend to no purpose in hostilities. The Republic has its origin in the distress and the exigencies of the country, and it may best demonstrate the force and fitness of its mission by laying the foundation of early peace. If there is aught dishonorable in the terms of peace, the dishonor will not attach to a country which, for the time, is powerless.

ITALY, ROME AND THE POPE.

From the N. Y. Herald. We have the news from Florence that on the 29th ultimo the Gazette d'Italia of that city bad published an official circular notifying all tenants that the Ministerial Council had decided to transfer the government to Rome before the end of September; that the government makes this announcement in order to exonerate itself from claims to indemnity; that the news came on Florence like a thunderbolt; that the genuineness of the notice is doubted, but affirmed, and that this policy explains the presence of the Italian army on the Roman frontier, and why Prince Napoleon postponed his announced departure from Florence; that there is a panic among the property holders of the city, and that many projected public works therein had been abandoned.

Thus, then, the dream of Young Italy, of Rome as her capital, is about to be fulfilled.

upon the Italian people with the annexation to the national nucleus of Sardinia of the Austrian appendages of Lombardy, Parma, Modena, Tusceny, etc., in 1855, as the fruits, with the aid of Napoleon III, of the war of Sardinia with Austria. The idea was strengthened into a popular Italian ultimatum a year or two later with the revolution effected in the kingdom of Naples by Garibaldi, whereby the southern territories of the peninsula and the beautiful island of Sicily were incorporated in the new Italian kingdom. But in 1859 the Italians were disappointed in Napoleon's treaty of Villafranca, which left Venice and all those petty Italian districts east of the Mincie still in the possession of Austria. In this matter, however, what Napoleon failed to do in 1859 Prussia did for Italy at Sadowa in 1866, and with the incorporation of Venice and the surrounding country in their new kingdom the leading spirits of young Italy became impatient for Rome and restive under the offensive checks and cloudy policy of Napoleon. They had lost faith in him because, in com-pensation for what he had done for them, he had appropriated to France their Alpine provinces of Nice and Savoy. Now the coast is clear. Napoleon, his empire and his dynasty and his offensive despotism over the Government of Victor Emanuel are removed; Rome and the Roman States are open to Italy, and she is going in to occupy them. Rome is to be the capital of the Italian kingdom that is and of the Italian republic that is to be; and in exchange for the States of the Church and his temporal power the Holy Father is to have a liberal annual allowance from the Italian treasury and the recognition of his dogma of infallibility as the head of his Church, but with perfect freedom to every citizen to entertain his own opinions on the subject.

The Holy Father will, perhaps, chafe a little at first at the loss of his temporalities, but in the reflection that his kingdom is not of the kingdoms of this world he will find great comfort. Likewise in his infallibility will he not rest upon the rock of St. Peter? With the transfer of the Italian capital to Rome, we shall doubtless see "the Eternal City" rising like a phoenix from its ashes, brightened up into new life, with new palaces, public edifices, hotels, new streets and boulevards and fountains, and museums of art, and railways and canals, and theatres, and a free press, and a free church, and all the embellishments of a modern capital of a great and flourishing State. We expect that a few years hence the traveller over the Roma Campagna will find its miasma drained off and the plain sparkling with its villas, cottages, and fruitful gardens, and that he will find the ragged beggars of the streets of Rome vastly diminished in numbers, and the banditti of the neighboring mountains transferred to Greece. Hence we consent to the removal of the capital of Italy from Florence to Rome, but with the distinct understanding that the Holy Father shall be well provided for and shall not be rudely disturbed in his dogma of infallibility. If any one shall so transgress let him be anathema.

OUR GERMAN-AMERICANS AND THE WAR.

From the N. Y. World.

We do not expect our German fellow-citizens to enter into, nor even to quite understand, the warm interest felt by native Americans in the new republic which has so suddenly arisen out of the ruins of the French empire. They have not been educated in our schools; there is no reason why they should share our patriotic veneration for the illustrious actors in our Revolution; their early training has not favored that association of ideas by which we connect the name of Lafayette with that of Washington; their sentiments and ours towards France are not only different, but repugnant. The France which has left the deepest impression upon their minds is the France of the first Napoleon—a France grasping, aggressive, despotic; a France which invaded, oppressed, and humiliated their Fatherland, and which with just cause was detested by all her children. The France, on the other hand, which has left the liveliest impression on the minds of native-born Americans, is the France by whose generous aid we achieved our independence; the France which cherished with us a common hatred of England: the France which lionized our Franklin and feted our Jefferson; which in the throes of her mighty revolution was smitten with admiration of our republican institutions. It would be absurd for us to expect our estimable German fellow-citizens to share the traditionary feelings which native Americans have always cherished towards the country of Rochambeau and La-

We do not ask our German citizens to accempany us in the quickened movement of the American pulse at the news of the de-claration of the republic in France. We should not respect them if they affected an enthusiasm which their lineage, training, and patriotic associations do not permit them to feel. We shall not question the sincerity of their attachment to the institutions of their adopted country if they do not go into impulsive ecstasies over the revolution which has just taken place in France? It would betray a fickleness and levity which we believe is no part of the German character for them to transfer their sympathies to France because the war is no longer a war against the French empire, but against the French re-public. They took sides at the outset with their native land, and we do not expect them to go over to France in consequence of any incidents or results of the war. So long as their attachment to the land of their birth does not conflict with their loyalty to their adopted country, we more than tolerate, we admire, their pride in the achievements and interest in the success of the German armies. As Americans we are glad, for our own sake, that this kind of patriotism runs in the German blood. Their children and their children's children, born upon our soil, will have no personal recollections of any other conntry than ours, and their whole capacity for loyal attachment will be given to this country. It is no impeachment of the sincerity of the preference of our German citizens for the

ablican institutions under which they live that they do not exult with us over the new French republic. It is an experiment; and like previous attempts of the kind in France, like previous attempts of the kind in France, it may turn out to be an abortive experiment. Native Americans will give it, as they have given all previous trials, their warm encouragement and moral support. Whatever may be its fate, Americans ardently hope for its success. If King William continues the war to smother and extinguish it, he will alienate from his cause all native-born Americans. But we cannot reasonably expect our German citizens to enter into this view. They will naturally hold that the war, having been once begun, may be legitimately continued without reference to changes of government in the nation which was the aggressor. They are fairly entitled to their sentiments; but they cannot expect such of our citizens as have no German ties

renounce the interest they have always manifested in the propagation of republican insti-tutions. If King William recognizes the republic and offers to conclude a liberal seace with it, native-born and German-born Americans will alike recognize his magnani-mity and applaud his wisdom. In that event the birth of the new republic will be greeted with unanimous joy in the United States; by the Americans and Irish in secondance with our habitual practice on all similar occasions, by the Germans because they and can then reconcile their republican sentiments with their Prussian predilections. But if King William continues the war to crush and destroy the republic, or if he exacts of it humiliating and degrading terms against which the national honor of France revolts, there can be but one sentiment respecting his conduct among citizens of American birth, who have sucked republicanism and love for France with their mother's milk. Political parties in this country will not divide, they cannot afford to divide, on the propriety of giving American sympa-thy to a French republic. To withhold such sympathy, or even to be suspected of lukewarmness, would be fatal to any political party in the United States. In 1848, staunch Democrats like Douglas, and ardent abolitionists like John P. Hale, united with Southerners like Jefferson Davis in expressions of sympathy and congratulation, and nobody voted against the resolutions in the Sena'e. When they went down to the House for concurrence, men of such conflicting political views and party relations as Joshua Giddings, Howell Cobb, Abraham Lincola, Andrew Johnson, and David Wilmot voted with the 174 yeas, while only two obscure members, never afterwards heard of in our politics, voted nay. Our people have not changed, and none of our native politicians will care to bazard their influence by abetting a Prussian King in an attempt to strangle a French republic. But a large toleration and considerate indulgence will be practised towards our German fellow-citizens, who would forfeit their own esteem and ours if they did not prove true and loyal to the land of their birth so long as there is no conflict between it and their adopted country. No German will lose anything in this country by sympathy with Prussia; but the demagogues who have sought to profit by that sympathy find themselves in an embarrassing position by the sudden turn of affairs which has led to the proclamation of

PITY FOR THE FALLEN.

the French republic.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. Whatever his sympathies during the war, one can but pity the dethroned Emperor, who in these fifty days has been so suddenly plunged from a high to a low estate. He is, indeed, an object of commiseration, as stripped of his royal robes he is led away to a German citadel, while his countrymen vie with one another in heaping curses and odium upon his name, and in removing from sight every object which may recall the dynasty which he represented, and in which he took such pride. What terrible mental suffering this unfortunate man must have endured, in addition to his physical ailments during the past four weeks! How keen and bitter his anguish and self-reproach since the Prussians burst through his Saar line of defence, and forced home upon him the terrible conviction that he had declared war before he was re for it, and against an enemy who excelled his own troops in numbers, generals, and morale! When one reflects upon this he can but feel compassion for the fallen E nperor in this the

hour of his dire calamity.

It is quite the fashion to denounce and ridicule Napoleon now that he is down. And yet he was human. He was and is, like the rest of mortals, imbued with the same ambition, love of display, of power, and of prestige. It was dishonorable and dishonest for him to overturn the republic which the French people had entrusted to his keeping; but he did what very many others would have done under similar circumstances. From infancy he had been taught by his mother and attendants to believe that one day his uncle's prophecy, that 'the should be the hope of his house," would be realized. He pro-bably justified himself to himself for the coup d'état on the ground that if he did not seize the reins of authority and overthrow the French Senate that body would pursue just that course of treatment toward him. He entered upon this war because he was ambitious-ambitious to win glory for France and his dynasty. If ambition were a crime, how few there are of us who would not be

criminals! Napoleon was furthermore hounded forward to the conflict by a mad-cap ministry, well typified in Ollivier who openly declared that every member of the Corps Legislatif opposing the war ought to be shot. The Emperor was furthermore cordially supported by his people in making war. They were eager for the fray, and have been anxious to measure swords with the Germans ever since Sadowa. It is hardly the just thing for them to now turn round and bitterly decry their fallen chief as the author of all their humiliating defeats and calamities.

The Emperor has unquestionably been as unscrupulous and dishonest as he was ambitions, but no man is so wicked that he does not deserve pity and compassion when cast down as Napoleon now is. No one is so wholly bad that he has not performed some good which should be remembered in his favor. All France is filled with evidences of Napoleon's wisdom and judgment displayed in some directions. Let us always give the devil his due. In this connection we were going to observe, it is very significant that the denunciations of Napoleon heard here come almost wholly from the French. It is in the French cafes and business houses, etc., that his name is execrated. The Germans, on the contrary, express pity for the fallen man.

THE EMPIRE NOT FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Despite its cumbrous machinery and its multitudinous claque, the empire of Napoleon III was never strong in the affections nor approved by the judgment of France. A majority may have been willing to endure it, as their only practical defense against the red spectre of socialist democracy; the vast array of office-holders and stipendiaries doubtless supported it while it lasted, because it supported them; but by the intellect, the conscience, the humanity the generous aspirations of the French people, it was always loathed for the perfidy and treason in which it was conceived, the cruelty and bloodshed through which it achieved domination. Despite its pretenses and shows of popular support, the first rude shock of adversity proved it a baseless fabric of fraud and force, which vanished like a fog-bank in the sunshine of a

bright and breezy day.

Having detested and denounced it from the first, we heartily rejoice in the providence which has kept alive the high priest of this baleful and bloody imposture to be a witness

This grand idea began first to impress itself | to forget the traditions of their country or to | of its shameful collapse and dissolution. No fraud so gigantic ever before perished so swi(tly and so utterly. The fall of the First Napoleon seems august by comparison. He was a usurper and a destroyer of liberty; his despotism was Asiatio in its completeness; falsehood was his element, and murder his approved resource—witness Toussaint and D'Enghein—but he was susceptible to generous emotions and not incapable of magnanimity. The last Napoleon is a bad copy of his supposed uncle with the heart and brain left out.

The servile crew who fawned upon him in his pride of power will of course demur to this judgment. "If he had no great qualities, how came he to achieve so lofty an eminence?" Had he not been presumed a nephew of the great Corsican, this question might have been deemed forcible. But the ignorant peasantry of the provinces, who inherited a tradition of the glories of the first en pire, and had fergotten its exactions and its calamities, voted for Louis Napoleon as President because of his alleged relationship to the great warrior who hoisted the French flag over Mantua, Vienna, Berlin, Madrid, Moscow, and whose death on St. Helena had been generally accepted as an atonement for his crimes. The priesthood as a class had their own reasons for preferring Louis Napoleon's election to that of Cavaignac: so he was chosen. All beyond that was possible to any one intrusted with the sword of France who was base enough to forswear himself and point it at her breast.

Louis Bonaparte still lives; but Casarism, whereof he was chief priest and prophet, is dead forever. It has debauched and weakened his country; it has repaid her neither with glory nor with splendor; let its putrid remains be speedily buried, and let Republican France receive the generous sympathy invoked by the disasters she has inherited, and the perils by which she is environed, Hitherto, the Germans, so wantonly assailed, have had our best wishes; now, we fervently trust that their leader's heart may be inclined to peace on terms which France can accept without dishonor, and without being impatient to efface its memory in another war unto death.

POLITICAL. BOY F O RSHERIFF WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

TENTH WARD.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

(7 11 ti

SIXTEENTH WARD. (7 11 ti

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSUR-ANCE CCMPANY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on Monday, September 5, 1870, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

DANIEL SMITH, JR., HENRY LEWIS, THOMAS ROBIES, JOHN DEVEREUX, THOMAS SMITH, And at a meeting of the Directors on the same

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, JR., Esq., was unanimously ected President.
71 WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSU-RANCE COMPANY. SEPTEMBER 5, 1870. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six menths, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th inst.
969t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL, 824 6w Attorney of Susanna Orr.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME !- AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance.

3 1 tuths; NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN

application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Common wealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou and dollars, with the right to increase the same to live hundred thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitons the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists,
A. M. WILSON, Draggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philads. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled 2 HE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at rhiladelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. College Year will open on THURSDAY, September 15. Candidates for admission will present themselves at 10½ o'clock on that day. FRANCIS A. JACKSON,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL Savings AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million deliars, with the right to increase the same to five nation deliars.

SPECIAL NOTICES QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING

ne pain, Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. WARDALE G. MCALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 308 BROADWAY, New York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS. both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour

Estimates furnished on application either person ally or by mail. WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. R. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
\$241 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

SUMMER RESORTS. CONGRESS HALL

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1 Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and ful Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS \$3.50 per day June and September. \$4.00 per day July and August. The new wing is now completed. Applications for Rooms, address

J. F. OAKE, Proprietor THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the

WHISKY, WINE, ETQ.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sta IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 18 104

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia

INSURANGE, DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1885.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the
World.

INLAND INSURANCES

on goods by river, canal, lake and land all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY tax)... 100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per 100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per
Cent. Loan.

20,000 Pennsylvania, Railroad First
Mortgage Six Per Cent.
Bonds.

25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent.
Bonds.

25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per
Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania
Railroad guarantee).

50,000 State of Tennessee Five Per
Cent. Loan.

1,000 btate of Tennessee Six Per
Cent. Loan.

1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock.

5,000 Nerth Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares
stock.

4.970-00

Market value, \$1,255,270-0 \$1,931,400 Par. Real Estate...
Bills Receivable for Insurances made...
Balances due at Agencies:—
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued
Interest, and other debts due the Company.

Stock, Sorip. etc., of Sundry Corporations, \$4706. Estimated value.

Cash in Bank. \$168,318 88

Cash in Drawer. \$72-24 65,097-95 169,991-14

\$1,852,100-64

DIRECTORS.
Samuel E. Stokes Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
'ames C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou A. B. Semple, Pittsburgher, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburgher, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburgher, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburgher, JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President, RENRY BALL Assistant Secretary.

No. 2016. 1016. A N. C. P. No. 2016. A N. C PAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL CAPITAL \$200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insurance against Loss or Damage by Sire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

Groud.
Robert Pearce,
John Kessier, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecal Parkey Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President,
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

7 26: TMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE OC.,

LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1808. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Punda, 28,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVORT & HERRING, Agente,

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. EXERING

No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia

INSURANCE. Life Insurance for the People

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE:

CHESNUT No. 701 PHILADRLPHIA

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's GRADUATING POLICY, An original feature, designed to protect shareholders

in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policles at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occand NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE. Pamphlets containing full information may be ebtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYPERT, President. LAURENCE MYERS. R. W. DORPHLEY Vice-President.

B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6mm Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

INSURANCE COMPANY NORTH AMERICA. JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Losses paid since organization......\$23,000,000 \$9,106,534-19 Losses paid, 1869..... STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS. First Mortgages on City Property..... United States Government and other Loan Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks.

Cash in Bank and Office
Leans on Collateral Security.

Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums
Accused Interest.

Premiums in course of transmission.

Unsettled Marine Premiums
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadel-30,000

phia..... \$3,783,581 DIRECTORS. Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Chariton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup,

Arthur G. Comn, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Weish, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, CHARLES PLATT, Tice-President. MATTHIAS MABIS, Secretary. C. H. KERVES, Assistant Secretary.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870. Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT BL.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 \$3,009,888'24

LOSSES PAID IN 1880. INCOME FOR 1870, Losses paid since 1899 over \$5.500,000 Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal

Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mort-The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM. DIRECTORS.

Afred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Saac Les,
George Fales,
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

12 19 Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isasc Les, George Fales, RIBE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1980. OFFICE. No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET. INSURE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND

MERCHANDISE GENERALLY From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only) ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, 81.572,733-TRUSTERS.

Charles P. Bower,

Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker John Carrow, George I. Young, Jos. R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coats, Peter Armbruste M. H. Dickinson WM. H. HAMILTON, President. SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.

WILLIAM F. BUTLER,

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Pavate Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surpins Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted seen. rity in the case of loss. rity in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Franklin A. Comly. DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OP

F. Ratchford Starr, George H. Stuart, Thomas H. Montgomer John H. Brown, James M. Agricult From STARR, President, THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President, ALFX, W. WISTER, Secretary, JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.